



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

how difficult it is to correct the perverted ideas as to the use of words and constructions, that are acquired by students whose early reading has consisted largely of poetry and fairy-tales. Such a teacher will surely hesitate before putting into the hands of a beginner a book commencing: "Einem reichen Manne dem ward seine Frau krank."

But having chosen his material, the editor has, undeniably, treated it in an unusually satisfactory way. The notes and vocabulary are, on the whole, very good and must be of real use to the learner. Light is thrown upon difficult passages, and matters too often vaguely stated receive clear and scholarly treatment.

There are, however, one or two decided exceptions to this. In the vocabulary an attempt has been made to mark the accent, both primary (') and secondary (^). But while the accent is carefully marked on *Föder*, *Händler*, and scores of words as simple, the learner is given no assistance in the case of *Hundegebell*, *Abendbrot*, *glücklicherweise*, *allerlei*, *Almosen*, and many as puzzling. Compare moreover such markings as *auseinanderfun* with *Fëueránmachen* and *Frëiherr* with *füchsroth* (but *rot*) and *Frühjahr*. What learner, seeing *dahëim* accented on the last syllable and *dafür*, the word just above, unaccented, would not infer a difference between the two? With the exception of a few *ü*'s, no umlauts are accented; and while some pages have nearly every word accented, others have none and the seven pages from *jemand* to *mit* are favored with but three accents.

Furthermore, in the notes and more especially in the glossary of this book, there is not a little material whose only value is such as it may possess as curious bits of information. We are told, for instance, that *I* is "the ninth letter of the alphabet and the third vowel"; *angst* is stated to be "an adjective, indeclinable, incomparable, and used only as a predicate," and, to crown all, its one syllable is accented.

Under *Stube* is given "dim. *Stübchen*, n. [hence "*Stoup*", from the Dutch]." The *Stübchen* that is the diminutive of *Stube* has nothing to do with *Stoup*. It is the unusual word *Stübchen*, "a beer-measure," that is connected with English *Stoup*, "a vessel." Moreover, this latter word is not "from the Dutch" but from M. E. *Stope*, O. E. *Stéap*, "a cup".

It is *Stoop*, "a door *Step*", German *Stufe*, that we have from the Dutch settlers in New York. Lexicographical information of this kind even when correct, as it usually is in this volume, is quite out of place in an elementary text book.

The volume is printed in Roman characters and its mechanical execution is excellent.

GEORGE HEMPL.

Sur la Versification Anglo-Normande par
JOHAN VISING. Doc. ès Let. Upsala R.
Almqvist & J. Wiksell.

Mr. Johan Vising is not a stranger in the field of Anglo-Norman Literature. His Thesis for the Doctorat, "Études sur le Dialecte Anglo-Normand du XII^e Siècle," attracted the attention of those interested in the subject by the careful and thorough investigation of three Anglo-Norman works: *Voyage de Brandon*, *L'Estorie des Engleis de Gaimar* and *La Chronique de Fantosme*, in regard to the Manuscripts, the Versification and the Phonetics.

In the present work, Mr. Vising considers only the Anglo-Norman versification and discusses the theories of Messrs. Suchier, Koch and ten Brink on that subject.

Mr. Suchier, in his pamphlet on Mr. Atkinson's "Vie de Saint Auban," was the first—in 1876—to advance the theory of a Germanic phenomenon of "Auftact" in Anglo-Norman versification. In 1879, answering the criticisms of Mr. Koschwitz, he defined his position in an article "Versbildung der Anglo-Normannen," contributed to *Anglia*.

Mr. Suchier is certainly "trop sûr de son fait" and although his theory has been partly adopted by Mr. Koch (Edition des *Poèmes de Chardri*) and by Mr. ten Brink in his 'Geschichte der Englischen Literatur,' these views have found no echo among the French philologists and have been contradicted in Germany by Messrs. Koschwitz, Rose and Tobler.

Mr. Vising sees only three ways by which the English influence on the Anglo-Norman Poetry could have made itself felt.

1. The Anglo-Norman poets knew English and borrowed some traits of its versification.
2. Poets of English origin have written French poems with the metrical peculiarities of their tongue.

3. The Anglo-Norman literature in which we find the peculiar versification was due to writers who, by the fusion of the races, may be claimed equally well by both, and who thus had two native tongues.

These three possible causes of the irregularities of Anglo-Norman verses, in regard to the number of feet, are ably discussed. Mr. Vising denies *in toto* any English influence: he recognises, with Mr. Tobler and the French school, that the only basis of Anglo-Norman versification is the number of syllables, and that the faulty verses must be attributed to mistakes of the copyists, alteration of the number of syllables in many words of French origin transplanted into England, and carelessness or ignorance on the part of the writers themselves.

This pamphlet of 91 pages is an excellent contribution to the study of Anglo-Norman literature; Mr. Vising is free from the reproach made by the Academy against Mr. Suchier's work ("We think Herr Suchier's theories incorrect in various points, chiefly owing to his imperfect appreciation of the position of the French language in England in the Middle Ages, especially its relation to English and to the Dialects of Continental French"), for many of his arguments are based on historical facts. The only criticism which we may make, is that he too often takes Freeman as authority, whose views and statements on many questions concerning French influence in England must be received "*sous bénéfice d'inventaire*."

CASIMIR ZDANOWICZ.

Vanderbilt University.

A MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION IN GERMANY.

An die Herren Lehrer der neueren Sprachen in Deutschland.

Ein frischer Hauch geht durch die Lehrerwelt, nach allen Richtungen hin zeigt sich ein reges Vorwärtstreben. Von den *Lehrern der neueren Sprachen* insbesondere ist seit einigen Jahren am lebhaftesten die Bewegung gefördert, welche mit den veralteten Einrichtungen und verjährten Vorurtheilen, die gegenwärtig noch unsere höheren Lehranstalten beherrschen zum

Heile des deutschen Volkes aufräumen möchte. Aber noch mangelt es an durchgreifender Übereinstimmung aller Berufsgenossen über *Umfang* und *Ziel* dieser Reform, noch stellen sich derselben von aussen schwer zu besiegende Hindernisse in grosser Zahl entgegen. Deshalb thut es not, das alle, die Mut und Lust besitzen zum Vorwärtstreben, sich zusammen-thun zugemeinsamer Beratung über die schwebenden methodischen und pädagogischen Fragen, über Mittel und Wege zur Anbahnung einer vernünftigen Weiterentwicklung des Sprachunterrichts, über die Möglichkeit und die etwaige Form einer wenn auch nur losen Verbindung aller Lehrer der neueren Sprachen in Deutschland. Zu dem Zwecke erlaubt sich *der Verein für neuere Sprachen zu Hannover*, der über 90 in Norddeutschland verbreitet wohnende Schulmänner zu seinen Mitgliedern zählt, *alle neuphilologischen Herren Kollegen zu einer Gesamtvereinigung vorläufig auf den 1., 2. und 3. Oktober d. J. nach Hannover* ergebenst einzuladen.

Als *Zweck* dieser Zusammenkunft erlaubt sich *der Verein* vorzuschlagen:

1) *Beratung über einen wenn auch nur losen Verband aller Lehrer der neueren Sprachen in Deutschland.*

2) *Besprechung wissenschaftlicher und besonders methodischen und pädagogischer Fragen auf dem Gebiete der neueren Sprachen, und*

3) *Pflege geselligen Verkehrs durch gemeinschaftliche Tafel, Kommers, Theater und Ausflüge.*

Um die Kosten der Vorbereitung zu diesem Vereinstag zu decken, wird jeder der Teilnehmer an dieser Bewegung werden will, aufgefordert, an dem mitunterzeichneten *Oberlehrer A. Ey* (*Hannover, Körnerstrasse 26*) bis Ende April eine Mark in Briefmarken einzusenden, wofür er die bezüglichen Schriftstücke, wie Einladungsschreiben, Festprogramme und den Bericht über den Verlauf der Verhandlungen erhalten wird, auch dann, wenn er nicht persönlich erscheinen kann. Jeder Teilnehmer wird auch freundlichst ersucht, Vorträge anzumelden oder Vorschläge einzureichen, die geeignet sind das Unternehmen zu fördern und den Ausschuss bei seinen vorbereitenden Arbeiten zu leiten.

Gleichzeitig mit diesem Aufruf an die Schulmänner wird von den Herren Professoren Dr.